

WEATHER.  
Fair tonight and tomorrow; colder tonight; lowest temperature about 15 degrees; moderate westerly winds.  
Temperature for the twenty-four hours: Highest, 30, at 8 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 24, at noon today.  
Full report on page 12.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 12.

No. 20,217.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT.

## ENGLAND CRIES OUT FOR VENGEANCE ON GERMAN RAIDERS

System of Reprisals as Result of Losses From Zeppelin Bombs Demanded.

CENSORSHIP IS LIFTED ON NEWS OF DAMAGE

Harrowing Circumstances Surround Bombardment of Staffordshire Villages.

WOMEN AND BABES KILLED

Missionary Dies, Bible in Hand. Whole Family Wiped Out. Bride Also Victim—Tragic Stories From Other Sections.

LONDON, February 3.—The removal by the government of most of the restrictions on the publication of news about the most recent Zeppelin air raids over England has released a flood of accounts of the latest visit of the raiders.

The total number of casualties in the raids is officially fixed as follows:

Killed—Men, 33; women, 20; children, 6; total, 59.

Injured—Men, 51; women, 48; children, 2; total, 101; making the totals of killed and injured: Men, 84; women, 68; children, 8; a total of 160.

The sentiment in favor of reprisals in kind is increasing rapidly. The belief is growing that the air raids have no military objects and are not aimed at any military bases, but are intended to be indiscriminate attacks for the purpose of terrorizing England.

Newspapers which heretofore were opposed to reprisals as unworthy of British methods declare in favor of carrying the same kind of warfare into the enemy country, if necessary, to protect the women and children.

Pitiful stories of mangled women, children and old men, which every one hears, are kindling fierce anger and are commented upon by the newspapers as the strongest deterrent to any peace talk which the entire war has produced.

Conan Doyle Reflects Opinion.

In the last letter the late Lord Alverstone, for many years lord chief justice of England, wrote an appeal from his sick bed to the British people "not to employ barbarous methods of warfare because the Germans followed such methods." But Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's recent letter containing the announcement of a policy of reprisals as the surest deterrent appears to be more in accord with present public feeling.

"The residents of cities approached by the Zeppelins Monday night, although warned of their danger from splinters and shrapnel bullets, preferred to continue in the streets to taking shelter. When it was announced that the raiders were in the air, the people took the matter philosophically. Women and children were equally calm, while children continued to play in the streets, occasionally looking skyward to see whether the air invaders were visible.

Damage in Staffordshire.

A part of Staffordshire was the only place in which much material damage was done. The towns in this district were fully lighted when the Zeppelins approached, and the light appears to have been of considerable assistance to the visitors before the electricity could be shut off. The deaths and injuries in this district were in many cases attended by harrowing circumstances, as, for instance, the killing of the woman missionary, who was sitting in a chair, and a baby in its mother's arms as she was nursing it, of a whole family as it sat around the fireplace, as also the decapitation of a workman and the cutting off of a woman's legs in the street while she stood watching the raid. Workmen's houses were blown to atoms, churches were destroyed, buildings were unroofed.

Killing of Missionary.

The story of the killing of the woman missionary is thus given in detail by a correspondent who is a member of the same parish:

"Not far from the center of the town is the church, separated by a short distance from the chapel, in which a mission for women and girls was in progress. The woman missionary, as also a well known vicar, was standing, Bible in hand, addressing an audience of 200 women and girls, when a bomb dropped from the church and the mission four feet deep, made a hole in the ground, within twenty feet of the chapel. The women fled in panic, and a woman was struck by a huge fragment of shell and killed instantly. Another woman and a young girl were also killed on the spot. The screams of the injured arose in the darkness and confusion, and the raiders were also killed on the spot. The mission was in the confusion and panic which prevailed for a few moments. Two clergymen were present at the meeting and both were injured. Many

worked heroically at the task of rescue and as fast as the sufferers were dragged out from under the debris they were removed to the local hospitals, where the doctors and nurses worked untiringly until the very center of the danger zone. The church and the vicarage were partly wrecked by bomb fragments, which bored holes several inches deep in the solid masonry.

Bride a Victim of Bomb.

From a town in Leicestershire: The noise of Zeppelin engines was heard on the north side of the town shortly after the warning was received and three minutes later the first bomb fell in the yard of a cafe, wrecking all the outbuildings in the neighborhood and smashing every window for a radius of 200 feet. A second fell in the center of the main street, killing a bride walking with her husband and injuring the latter so badly that he died in a short time. A woman shopkeeper was also killed in a doorway and a young woman friend also was wounded, dying on reaching the hospital.

A third bomb fell a few minutes later on the opposite side of the town, wrecking two houses, blowing in shop fronts and killing three members of one family who were watching the airship near their home. A shopkeeper and an employee were killed in front of their shop.

Ten Deaths in Town.

Altogether there were ten deaths in the town and a considerable number of persons injured. There were no fires, all the bombs dropped being of an explosive character.

From a town in Lincolnshire: A raid passed over the town at 11 p.m., dropping about fifty bombs, for the most part of an incendiary character. The material damage done was insignificant, being confined to buildings of no industrial importance. Three pedestrians were killed and seven slightly injured. From a town in Norfolk: News that Zeppelins were approaching reached the city at 10 o'clock in the afternoon before they had yet passed the coast line, and it was 5 o'clock the following morning before the last of the raiders left England. Norfolk sustained only slight damage. A single large estate was the target for several bombs, but the only result was the destruction of a workman's little cottage.

Towns' Activities Halted.

From a town in Derbyshire: The town was warned of the approach of the Zeppelins at 10 o'clock. The street cars immediately stopped running, factories closed and the town soon was in a state of comparative darkness.

An airship passed over the town at 8 o'clock without dropping missiles, but at a neighboring town it let loose a large number of bombs, the explosions of which were heard twelve miles away. No factories were damaged, but workmen's cottages, several offices and a church were damaged.

At 10 o'clock the sound of the anti-aircraft gunfire ceased, and the people supposed the raid was over, but after midnight one end of the town received fifteen bombs, which were released in groups of two to six. One bomb killed three men and an old lady living in a distant section of the town succumbed to heart failure. The Zeppelin was distinctly seen by thousands of persons.

## BATTLE CODE BOOK OF THE NAVY LOST

Department Alarmed Lest It Fall Into Hands of a Foreign Power.

COURTS-MARTIAL ORDERED FOR OFFICERS TO BLAME

Book Disappeared From the Torpedo Boat Destroyer Hull, on Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—A book containing the secret code of the United States navy has been lost from the torpedo boat destroyer Hull, and, according to advices received today from Washington, the Navy Department has ordered the court-martial at the Mare Island navy yard of Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, commander of the reserve torpedo boat flotilla and of the Hull, and of Ensign Robert D. Kirkpatrick, executive officer, in whose joint possession the book was.

If the book cannot be found, or its destruction, unread by outsiders, absolutely demonstrated, it may be necessary, it is said by naval officers here, to provide a complete new system of secret communication for the navy.

Naval Officers Alarmed.

Navy officials frankly admit they are alarmed at the mysterious disappearance of the battle signal book from the destroyer Hull of the Pacific fleet.

Admiral Winslow today reported that all efforts to find the highly confidential code have been unavailing, and that the navy officers said today that it probably would at once be replaced by another to make useless the one which has disappeared and which they admit they fear may fall into the hands of some foreign government.

Not Code Used Abroad.

The battle signal book contains the secret code used in war and in battle practice in times of peace. The copy on the Hull was in possession of Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, commander of the Pacific reserve torpedo flotilla, and Ensign Robert D. Kirkpatrick. Navy officials express some satisfaction that the battle signal book and not the code book was used when ships in foreign waters are communicating with home is the one which disappeared. This latter code is recognized among nations as the best of its kind in the world and would be difficult to replace.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE ACTIVE IN NORTH SEA

HOOK OF HOLLAND, February 3, via London, 2:12 p.m.—Continued activity of German submarines in the North sea is evidenced by the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Artemis near the lightship Noordhinder. The Artemis arrived here today leaking.

## PRESIDENT WANTS BEST NAVY FOR U. S.

Tells St. Louis It Should Be "Greatest in the World."

SAYS A U-BOAT CAPTAIN MAY SET WORLD ON FIRE

Tumult of Cheering by 15,000 People Interrupts Speech by the Chief Executive.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 3.—President Wilson, who arrived this morning from Kansas City, told an audience of 15,000, which swayed with a tumult of cheering, today that the United States should have the greatest navy in the world.

"I believe the navy of the United States should be unconquerable," he said. "The greatest in the world."

Danger From Submarines.

The President declared that submarine commanders abroad have instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean there are hundreds of cargoes of American goods," he said. "Cotton, grain and all the beautiful supplies America is sending out to the world—and any one of those cargoes, any one of those ships may be the point of contact that will bring America into the war."

The first time during the tour the President told how one set of belligerents was cut off from the world. He said this kept the United States from helping them as it would like. He made the statement in trying to show that the United States was really neutral.

At Business Men's Breakfast.

He spoke at a breakfast of the St. Louis Business Men's League before going to the Coliseum for his main address.

Gov. Major of Missouri sat next to the President. The room was decorated with American flags. Enthusiastic applause greeted the President as he rose to speak.

"It is just as well to shed speeches as you go," he said. "There are many things I would like to speak, but now I am talking of national defense. Not only is it necessary to mobilize the military forces of the nation, but also the economic forces of the nation. We must look forward to war, but to times of peace. Peoples do not hate each other, and therefore they will do business again together."

"The President spoke of the necessity of representing the facts of the situation and the truth are mightier than any other force."

"U. S. Must Help Heal."

"America has been shy at going out in competition," he said. "I am ready to match the business of America against that of the rest of the world."

He explained that the United States must keep out of the war if possible in order to help in the "healing process."

The President declared that such a war can never come again; that the war will put away the last of universal peace better than anything else could. When he spoke of his conviction that a world of peace would be created, the applause was enthusiastic. He then spoke of national defense.

Thousands Turned Away.

An hour before the time set for the President to speak the hall was crowded and the jam of those outside extended several blocks away. The crowd at the door choked the streets. Many thousands were turned away.

Some hundreds of the line of uniformed policemen and 300 firemen kept the crowd inside in order. The Coliseum was decked out with bunting and streamers of green vines, which radiated in festoons from the center of the roof. City employees had a half holiday and all the schools were dismissed for the day. A school chorus of 1,500 sang away in a corner, sang national airs.

As the President entered, the crowd applauded with the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." The words of the song came from the ten choirs and the gathering, with countless small flags fluttering, inod and sang, the President joining in.

Middle West for Preparedness.

The President opened with the statement that he had "Convinced something in the middle west and found it." He said he had been told the middle west was against preparedness, but did not believe it.

"I did not come out to learn how you thought, but to tell you what was going on. The friendship is genuine. We are the friends of all the world because we are made up of all the world and understand all the world."

How America Shows Friendship.

"It would tear the heartstrings of America to be at war with any other nation."

"We believe we can show our friendship for the world better by keeping out of this struggle than by getting into it. I do not mislead the spirit of America. I have no indictment of any form of government."

## COMING TO CONFER ON FOREIGN TRADE

Commercial Secretaries of Large Cities Meet Secretary Redfield Tomorrow.

ELABORATE PLANS MADE FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT

Two-Day Conference Will End Saturday Night With Smoker at University Club.

Secretaries of commercial organizations in cities of more than 100,000 population will gather here tomorrow morning for a two-day conference with Secretary Redfield and other officials of the Department of Commerce regarding foreign trade expansion in particular.

The Secretaries will be the guests of the Department of Commerce head and the officials of the department, and an elaborate program of entertainment and instruction has been arranged for them.

Only an hour and a half has been assigned for conferences. From 10 o'clock until 11:30 tomorrow morning the secretaries will assemble in the office of Secretary Redfield in the Commerce building, where Secretary Redfield will have some important announcements to make to them regarding the work of the Department of Commerce and trade expansion work of this branch of the government.

Then the delegates will begin a tour of inspection and instruction, punctuated by entertainment features, and ending Saturday night with a smoker and supper at the University Club as the guests of Secretary Redfield and his corps of bureau chiefs.

Will Study the Department.

The department will be thrown open to these secretaries to whom the various associations look as their executive representatives in trade promotion work. Every opportunity will be given them to learn how the department works, so that when they go back to their home cities they will know just how to approach the department on any trade problem in which they are interested.

The conference, so far as can be recalled, is the first of its kind where the secretaries are the personal guests of the officials of the department who are financing the affair.

Much good is expected to result to the department in the way of creating a better understanding as to how they can cooperate in developing the commercial preparedness propaganda which is to be the big subject before business men in the coming year.

In view of the fact that the present large export trade is only temporary and brought about by big war demands, the idea which will be perpetuated in the minds of all will be to develop plans for maintaining trade and increasing it after the inflated war demands cease.

The Committees in Charge.

The committees which have charge of the entertainment and tours of the department follow:

Reception committee—Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary, chairman; Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce; Sam L. Rogers, director of the census; Dr. E. W. Stratton, director of the international affairs of the department; George B. Putnam, commissioner of lighthouses; Dr. E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey; E. F. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation, and George Uhler,



## "How I Paid My Way Into English Society"

A remarkable series of articles recounting the actual experiences of an American woman in buying her way into the society of English nobility. It is fact, not fiction. Read the first article in The Sunday Star.

## PHILIPPINE BILL UP FOR SENATE ACTION

Clarke Amendment Providing for Independence Also Being Considered.

SOVEREIGNTY GUARANTEE CLAUSE IS ELIMINATED

Senator Lewis Proposes Treaty to Assure Freedom of Trade to This Country.

The Philippine bill, together with the Clarke amendment directing the President to withdraw American sovereignty over the islands within four years, was before the Senate today for action.

The amendment was adopted by the Senate last yesterday, 41 to 41. Vice President Marshall casting the deciding vote. As finally perfected, however, the amendment provides for extension of time for granting independence, if the President should deem it advisable, until Congress should have an opportunity further to consider the subject.

President Wilson is not opposed to the amendment, it is said.

By the terms of the Clarke amendment the President would be authorized to surrender all rights to the Philippines and recognize an independent government instituted by the people in not less than two or more than four years after approval of the pending measure.

Time Extension Provided.

Provision is made, however, that the President may extend time for withdrawing from the islands if conditions of internal or external affairs with regard to stability of the proposed government should warrant such action.

He might extend it until the adjournment of a new session of Congress in order to afford Congress another opportunity to further consider the subject. Provision making it optional for the United States to retain sites for coaling stations and a naval base in the event of independence was included.

By a vote of 49 to 31 an amendment by Senator Kenyon of Iowa was adopted to strike from the Clarke amendment all plans for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands, either by the United States alone or by treaties or other international agreements.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Philippine committee opposed the amendment and was supported by eleven other Democrats. Five Republicans, Senators Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, La Follette and Works, voted for the amendment.

Besides Senator Hitchcock, Democrats who opposed it were Beckham, Lea of Tennessee, Lewis, Myers, O'Gorman, Thelan, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Saulsbury and Walsh.

Senator Lewis of Illinois today proposed an amendment to provide that before independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed the government of the islands as constituted shall execute a perpetual treaty with the United States guaranteeing freedom of trade to this nation and exemption from all import tariff duties upon merchandise from the United States.

## U.S. Frees 245 From Appam; Captured Liner a War Prize

APPAM WAR PRIZE, APPAM'S CAPTIVES MR. LANSING SAYS EAGER FOR SHORE

Disposition of Captured British Liner Remains to Be Determined. Rough Water May Force Them to Stay Aboard Until Tomorrow.

ANOTHER GERMAN RAIDER MAY BE IN THE ATLANTIC CAPTURED VESSEL MOVES TO MOUTH OF THE JAMES

Reported That the Roon, a Large and Heavily Armored Cruiser, Is Abroad. Who Is Chary About Courtships.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., February 3.—Every one aboard the Appam, except the prize officer and members of the crew, will be permitted to land whenever he desires, it was decided late today.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., February 3.—With her German prize commander on the bridge, the British liner Appam moved up from Old Point early today and anchored off this port to discharge the 245 persons on board given liberty to land in the United States.

The ship's legal status still is undetermined. On board Lieut. Berg, the German officer, commands, but he moves his craft only on orders from Washington through Collector Hamilton.

"Explains United States Attitude."

"We are treating her as an English ship which has put into an American port flying the German naval ensign and under charge of a man who says he is an officer of the German navy," is Mr. Hamilton's explanation of the present attitude of the United States government.

Some of those who were passengers on the Appam when she was captured by the German raider known as the Ponga or Moewe prepared to land in Newport News, but most of them will be transferred with the crews of other captured British vessels to Norfolk, there to board a steamer to New York on their way to England.

Sir E. Merewether and other British colonial officers who have large quantities of baggage have arranged to place their property in customs bond here and proceed directly to New York to take the first available ship for home.

Lieut. Berg still maintains his determination to permit no one on board the liner except those who have official business. Though studiously polite, he extends no undue courtesies even to American officials, and insists upon recognition of his absolute authority over the ship and her company. He has brought more than 200 people aboard, including his own prize crew of twenty-two, and the crews of the Appam, Capt. Harrison and the entire crew of 155 of the Appam, and the crew of the Ponga, which he claimed belonged to the British army or navy.

Until the Washington government passes laws here the German captives, all these persons will remain on the liner.

Success von Hatfeldt of the German embassy at Washington and Capt. Gaunt, the British naval attaché, have brought her into Virginia waters, the ship anchored to look after the interests of their respective governments.

Claimed as War Prize.

The prize is urged by his claim that the Appam is a fair prize of war, entitled under an old Prussian-American treaty to remain in an American port as long as the prize crew desires. Capt. Gaunt, assisted by the British vice consul, is managing the removal of English subjects and awaiting the outcome of his embassy's demand that all those held on the liner be permitted to leave.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock this morning when the Appam got up anchor and steamed away from Old Point, where she had been lying under the guns of Fort Monroe since the German raider brought her into Virginia waters Tuesday. She steamed slowly up Hampton roads, passing several lightships, and almost within sight of the scene of the Mermaid and Monitor fight.

Salutations Are Ignored.

Loud cheers were exchanged by the crews of the freighters and the Englishmen on the Appam. The freighters saluted with three resounding blasts of their whistles.

Rounding Point Breese, disregarded all these courtesies of the sea and made no response with the whistle of his prize.

"Listen to them saluting the German flag," he said, with a smile.

Rounding Point Breese, he turned into James river, and in a few minutes let go anchor near the great shipbuilding plant and almost within sight of the throw of the German trader Arcadia and the Austrian Budapest, which have been laid up here since the war began.

Immigration Officer Williams boarded the vessel to pass upon the persons desiring to land. He was accompanied by British Vice Consul Kenworthy, prepared to guarantee transportation and subsistence for all the British subjects whose financial troubles might otherwise prevent them from landing.

Captains Plan a Lark.

While passengers stewed and fretted over their inability to get off the ship, the captains of the Appam and the British liner Arcadia planned a lark.

The House voted today to print as a public document all the speeches by President Wilson on his present mid-west trip.

"Better appropriation the copies, if you want democratic members to read them," advised Representative Mann, minority leader.

To Print President's Speeches.

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